

GEN. GORDON IS NO MORE

Grim Reaper Takes from Earth's Labors
Idolized Hero of Confederacy, States-
man, Orator and Beloved Civilian.

PASSED AWAY AT HIS HOME IN FLORIDA

His Illness Was Sudden and of Comparatively Brief
Duration--Close of Great Life Was Calm and
Serene--Short Epitome of His Career
in War and in Time of Peace.

General John B. Gordon died at 10:05 Saturday night at his plantation home, eight miles from Miami, Florida. All the members of his family were present when the end came to the illustrious soldier.

The last moments were apparently without pain, and General Gordon passed away as peacefully as if he were sinking into a refreshing sleep. The death struggle began at 7 o'clock. At that hour the attending physicians, announced that death was only a matter of a few hours.

An examination showed that the sufferer's kidneys were failing to perform their functions, and that uraemic poison had set in. From that hour General Gordon gradually became weaker and weaker, until death fixed his seal on the beloved soldier. General Gordon was taken with a violent chill about 3 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, Jan. 6, which continued for half an hour or more. Two physicians were summoned from Miami by telephone.

The chill was followed by a high fever and when the physicians reached his bedside, the general's temperature was 106. An examination showed that he was suffering from acute indigestion, followed by congestion of the stomach and liver. His condition was rendered more alarming by persistent hemorrhages which began Thursday, exhausting still further his strength. He also suffered greatly from pains caused by the strained condition of the stomach owing to his advanced age and previous ailments.

On Friday his strength gradually increased and he took some interest in his surroundings. The secretions of the kidneys, however, were not satisfactory, and on Friday evening they were much below normal. Saturday the distinguished patient's strength began to gradually ebb away and it soon became apparent that death was inevitable.

Brief Sketch of His Life.
Lieutenant General John Brown Gordon was born in Union county, Georgia, July 6, 1832, of Scotch ancestry, his grandfather being one of seven brothers who immigrated from Scotland previous to the revolutionary war, in which they all took part in behalf of the colonies. The grandfather made his home in Wilkes county, North Carolina, whence Rev. Zachariah H. Gordon, the father of General Gordon, removed to Georgia. Young Gordon was graduated in 1852 from the Georgia state University, and a few months later was admitted to the practice of law. Early in 1861 he enlisted with the volunteer confederate soldier.

His Military Record.
Began as captain "Raccoon Roughs," Sixth Alabama Infantry, being promoted soon after to major. Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Alabama Infantry--December 20, 1861. Colonel Sixth Alabama Infantry--April 28, 1862. Brigadier General C. S. A.--November 1, 1862. Major General C. S. A.--May 14, 1864. Lieutenant General, commanding Second Army Corps--January 31, 1865. Lieutenant General, commanding left wing Lee's Army at Appomattox--April 9, 1865.

Principal battles in which General Gordon took part were: Seven Pines, Malvern Hill, Sharpsburg, Chancellorsville, Gettysburg, Wilderness, Spotsylvania, Monocacy, Fisher's Hill, Cedar Creek, Fort Steadman and Appomattox. He was wounded five times at Sharpsburg, once at Fort Steadman and in other battles.

His Services in Peace.
Candidate for governor against Rufus B. Bullock in 1868, at the age of 36. Was elected but counted out. In 1872 was elected to the United States senate over Alexander H. Stephens and Benjamin H. Hill. In 1878 was re-elected to the United States senate without opposition.

"VOTE FOR RATIFICATION."
In Request of Mobile Citizens to the Alabama Senators. A well attended special meeting of the Mobile, Ala., commercial club, was held in the club rooms Saturday night for the special purpose of considering the Panama canal question, now pending in the United States senate. Resolutions were passed urging the Alabama senators to vote for ratification.

TO ARBITRATE PANAMA CASE
In Import of Resolution introduced in Senate by Bacon, of Georgia. War talk was precipitated in the senate Tuesday morning by Senator Bacon. He introduced a resolution providing for arbitration between the United States and Colombia in the event the present critical situation is not smoothed down by the representatives of the two nations. The resolution let down the bars for a red hot debate.

Enormous Gold Strike Made.
The most sensational gold strike in the Cripple Creek district, Colo., in years was made Tuesday. From space no larger than a man's body ore to the value of \$25,000 was taken out, some of which assays \$23,000 a ton.

Cuba to Pay Bonds.
At a long secret session the Cuban senate Tuesday agreed to enact a measure authorizing the payment of \$250,000 out of moneys other than those expected to accrue from the soldier's pay loan.

Resigned in 1879 to take up the building of the Georgia Pacific Railroad.

In 1886 was elected governor of Georgia over Hon. A. O. Bacon. In 1888 was re-elected governor without opposition.

In 1890 was elected again to the United States senate, and was the only Georgian ever elected three times to that body.

Retired voluntarily at the expiration of his term in 1897. Since 1897 he shared with President McKinley the glorious work of finally uniting the sections by his masterful lectures, and the preparation of his patriotic reminiscences.

Universally Loved.
Probably no character in public life was more universally loved than General Gordon. Possessing every trait of character that appeals to the confidence and esteem of his fellows, General Gordon has not only maintained the enviable position in the hearts of his people, but as time passed on, increased his friends and made more secure his position in the hearts of the public.

After his brilliant campaign during the civil war, at which time he demonstrated his nobleness of character, as well as his courageous manhood, he struck the keynote to his future conduct, by advising his overpowered soldiers to return home, obey the laws of the Union, and aid in upbuilding those very things which they had but succeeded in destroying. Returning to his plantation home, under these conditions, General Gordon began the greatest work of his life, in aiding to stanch the flow of blood and erecting on their former site the homes of the south.

His Course in Peace.
Laying aside his sword, with an ever abiding faith in the future of right and justice, General Gordon sought to win the hearts of his people not by violence, of course, but by the earnest pleading of his eloquent voice. No man ever more cordially received, or more earnestly given the support of his people, than John B. Gordon.

Magnetic, eloquent, with his martial bearing, he found no difficulty in holding his audiences, or in converting them to his plan of thought. Everywhere, during those troublous times of reconstruction, General Gordon was hailed as one of the greatest men of his day. He wielded an influence for good that cannot be exaggerated nor overestimated in after years. Though he was one of the most energetic and enthusiastic supporters of the southern cause, after the surrender he became one of the most sincere of the builders of the New South. His counsel was sought on all occasions, and was always found to be good. His judgment was unerring, his energy without limit.

Chief of the Confederates.
General Gordon has always occupied a conspicuous position in the organized ranks of the United Confederate Veterans. At the several reunions, since he became commander-in-chief, he was the most picturesque character of the Confederate cause. He had repeatedly been elected commander-in-chief, though time and again, influenced by his increasing age and ill health, and by the ever growing demand made upon his time, suggested that some other veteran more active than himself, be elected commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans; each time his suggestion has fallen upon deaf ears, and it is conceded by every one, that so long as Gordon lived, Confederate veterans would have no other leader than himself.

Stricken While in Fine Health.
General Gordon arrived at his country home on Biscayne bay, 8 miles above Miami, on Monday before Christmas, to spend the holiday season with his family. He enjoyed the rest from the requirements of an extensive lecture tour, from which he had just returned.

"Eljah" Dowie Decides to Build in the Lone Star State.
A San Antonio dispatch says: John Alexander Dowie and party have returned from his trip of inspection along the Texas coast. He said that he would locate a new Zion City and farm in Texas, but would not give out any details. Dowie has not abandoned his Australian trip.

LOOKS LIKE AN ULTIMATUM.
Japan Sends Final Note to Czar and Demands Quick Answer. Saturday Japan addressed a note to Russia through Minister De Rosen. Its character has not been disclosed, but it is said that Japan requires an answer within a given number of days. Whether the note mentions time, making the document an ultimatum or whether the time is intimated otherwise, is unknown. The government, however, is determined to secure an early response.

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A PROCLAMATION

Issued by Governor Terrell, of Georgia, on the Death of General Gordon--A Touching Eulogy.

Governor Terrell of Georgia, issued the following proclamation on the death of General Gordon:

State of Georgia, Executive Department, Atlanta, January 11, 1904. It has pleased Almighty God to take from the scenes of this earth the intrepid soldier, lofty patriot, Christian statesman, fervid orator and unblemished civilian, Gen. John B. Gordon.

The loss sustained by his temporal end is sorely felt in every home in Georgia and the south; and his passage effects every home in America, for he was a commanding ideal of chivalry and patriotism that challenged the admiration of the entire country.

On the field of battle he was Georgia's White Plumed Knight, shedding upon all the varying ranks held by him, from captain to lieutenant general, each of which he won with the bright lance of merit, a lustre that will endure with the memory of heroism.

The spiritual prototype of Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee and Stonewall Jackson, his end, which would have been untimely in any hour, floods the south with a thousand sacred and tearful memories.

In the dark and gloomy days of Reconstruction he was as staunch as patriotism is true, and as unflinching as duty is sublime.

As United States senator, then governor, and again United States senator, he discharged his civic relations with signal ability, fidelity and patriotism. His spiritual promotion creates a vacuum in the ranks of this earth, while his eternal departure has cast upon the state a cloud of sorrow that will not dispel.

A most remarkable career has been wrapped in the drapery of death. The glittering lance has fallen from the grasp of the valiant knight; the immortal soul has returned to the bosom of its Maker; the magnetic figure now awaits the halo of the grave. Our Gordon is no more.

Therefore, in view of the great sorrow that hangs heavily upon the people, and as a mark of respect to the revered memory of Georgia's noblest son, it is requested that the people in the various cities and towns of the state assemble between 10 o'clock a. m. and 11 o'clock p. m. of Thursday, the 11th day of January, the hours set apart for the funeral service, for the purpose of paying tribute to their dead hero; and to this end, the mayors of the different cities and towns, and commanders of the respective camps of Confederate veterans are appointed committees in charge of these memorial ceremonies. It is further

Ordered: That a guard of honor from the Fifth regiment of the Georgia State Troops be stationed around his remains as they lie in state, the offices of the capitol be closed during the day set apart for his funeral, and the state flags be displayed at half mast for ten days.

Given under my hand, and the seal of the executive department, at the capitol, in the city of Atlanta, on this, the eleventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, One Thousand Nine Hundred and Four.

J. M. TERRELL, Governor.

PEOPLE OF MIAMI SORROW.

The Remains of General Gordon Lay in State in Florida Town.

The body of General John B. Gordon was removed from his late residence at Biscayne to Miami at an early hour Monday morning, accompanied by a detachment of state guards. On arrival the body was placed in the Presbyterian church, where it lay in state, guarded by Company L, State Guards.

Hundreds of visitors, anxious to gain a last glimpse of the dead hero, entered the church silently and gazed upon the calm face, their eyes eloquent with sorrow. Evidence of popular grief were visible on all sides.

Georgia herself could not show more clearly her poignant grief for her own Gordon than does Florida for the loss of the knightly cavalier whose name is enshrined in the hearts of all southerners and is loved and revered by all Americans.

BRYAN RETURNS FROM CRIENT.

Nebraskan Arrives at New York, But Says Nothing for Publication.

The White Star steamer Celtic, on which William J. Bryan was a passenger, arrived at New York Saturday. The steamer was met at Quarantine by a committee of prominent democrats.

The reception committee was headed by former United States Senator Charles A. Towne, Melville G. Palliser, Justice Samuel Seabury and Henry George, Jr.

Mr. Bryan said he never felt better, but declined to talk specifically for publication.

DESPERADO SHOT DOWN.

One of the Notorious Armour Brothers Victim of Pose's Guns.

After a desperate battle with a posse of officers, Tom Armour, the slayer of Reuben L. Little, of Morris, Ala., was shot and instantly killed in a farm house near Boaz, Ala., Monday afternoon.

Harrison Armour, a brother of the dead man, who also took part in the fighting, escaped.

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ST. LOUIS IS CHOSEN

As Meeting Place of National Democratic Convention.

JULY 6TH IS THE DATE

Committee Meets in Washington and Has Harmonious Session--Territorial Considerations Entered into Balloting.

The democratic national committee met at the Shoreham hotel in Washington Tuesday for the purpose of deciding on the time and place for holding the next democratic convention. The convention was called to order at noon by Chairman James K. Jones, of Arkansas.

Among those present with proxies were Senator DuBois, of Idaho; Representative Lind, of Minnesota, and Joseph K. Ohl, for Georgia.

The meeting of the committee was entirely harmonious. Much of the morning session, practically all of it, was devoted to the contest for committee place from the District of Columbia. For eight years there has been war between two factions in the District. Chairman Jones had endeavored to settle this temporarily by naming his former secretary, Edwin Sefton, as District of Columbia member, but a large element of the committee wanted James L. Norris. In order that there might be no embarrassment, Mr. Sefton declined the appointment, and then, after a good deal of discussion, the whole matter was referred to a special committee, which has the effect of carrying it over to the next meeting of the committee, which will be just before the assembling of the national convention.

At 1:30 the committee took a recess until 3 o'clock, when the various cities which are applicants for the convention will be given thirty minutes each to present their claims. This included New York, Chicago and St. Louis. After a lively contest St. Louis was selected as the place, and July 6 as the date of the convention.

The conditions of 1896 are, therefore reversed. In that memorable year the republicans met at St. Louis and the democrats at Chicago.

St. Louis won primarily because the offer of that city was considered the better. New York was never a serious opponent.

The Chicago proposition included a contribution of forty thousand dollars toward defraying the convention expenses, but out of this would have to come payment for the convention hall. The St. Louis people offered at least forty-five thousand dollars and the free use of the great coliseum.

In the balloting over the question of place, territorial considerations figured largely. The members living nearest Chicago supported that city, while those people more conveniently located with reference to St. Louis, cast their votes for the exposition city. Then, too, the fact that the exposition would be in full blast was in St. Louis's favor.

The balance of power was, however, held by the half dozen members who on the first ballot voted for New York. They all went to St. Louis on the second ballot.

There is no significance to the committee's action so far as possible presidential nominees are concerned. There was no talk of possibilities in this line and the lines were at no time drawn in a way that could possibly be construed as having bearing for or against any presidential possibility.

TO PREVENT BLOODSHED.

Basis for International Arbitration Discussed at Special Conference.

A conference called to form a basis for an arbitration treaty between the United States and Great Britain and for extension of arbitration throughout the world was held in Washington Tuesday. There was a notable array of speakers present, the messages of indorsement were received from many others.

LOCKED GATES ARE REVEALED.

More Damaging Evidence Brought Out Anent Theatre Holocaust.

It was made public at Chicago Monday that two iron gates, the existence of which has not been known to the public, and which were removed from the Iroquois theatre after the fire, played a deadly part in the destruction of life in the ill-fated play house.

Eighty-four horses cremated. Eighty-four horses were burned to death early Monday in a fire which destroyed the stable of People Bros. in West Philadelphia. Loss \$50,000; partly insured.

MGLASHIN SUCCEEDS EVANS

As Commander of Georgia Division of United Confederate Veterans.

General F. A. McGlashin, of Savannah, has been appointed to succeed General Clement A. Evans as commander of the Georgia division of the United Confederate Veterans.

General McGlashin served in the western army, and both as a soldier and as a citizen he has made a splendid reputation.

CENTRAL'S MANAGER DEAD.

Theo. D. Kline Passes Away Unexpectedly at His Home in Savannah.

Theodore D. Kline, general manager of the Central of Georgia railway, died at his home in Savannah at 2 o'clock Sunday morning.

Mr. Kline was made general manager of the Central a few weeks ago upon the resignation of former President John M. Egan. Previous to that he had been general superintendent.

FIFTY-TWO DROWN

Steamer Clallam, of Seattle--Victorial Fleet, Sinks.

LIFE BOATS SWAMPED

Vessel Whelmed by Terrific Seas and Battered to Her Doom--Frenzied Efforts to Save Life Proved Utterly Futile.

A special from Seattle, Wash., says: The steamer Clallam, of the Seattle-Victoria fleet, went down early Saturday morning midway between Smith Island and Dungeness, in the Straits of Juan de Fuca. Fifty-two persons were drowned. The vessel was a regular passenger packet and was not yet a year old. When she was launched at Tacoma last April the bottle of champagne was not broken, but fell and slid down along the side of the vessel. Old seamen predicted that disaster would overtake the vessel within a year, and it was said at the time it would be a difficult matter to secure a crew to man the vessel.

Women and Children Perish.
Every woman and child aboard the Clallam perished, within three miles of shore, and at a time when it appeared that the boat would be saved. Every effort was made to save the women and children in the lifeboats. They were placed on the first boat to leave the ship, which Captain Lawrence, a Yukon pilot, volunteered to command, and which was manned by deck hands. The frail craft went down within sight of the Clallam and a second lifeboat was filled with men passengers and in command of Second Officer Clarin, was probably lost a few minutes later. Aboard the Clallam watchers saw waves sweep passengers from their hold on the seats and hurl them into the water. Though the life boat was righted later, a diligent search has failed to find trace of her. More passengers and members of the crew were lost when a third life boat was swamped in an attempt to launch.

Three passengers who had fastened life preservers about them were picked up by the steamer Rehata. They had died from exposure.

The Clallam left Port Townsend for Victoria Friday noon, facing a terrific southern gale.

Within sight of her destination a huge sea overwhelmed the little steamer, smashing in her headlights, flooding her hold with water, extinguishing the fires beneath her boilers and placing her at the mercy of a howling gale.

All this happened Friday afternoon. The culmination of the tragedy was postponed for several agonizing hours. Bravely the officers and crew of the helpless hulk worked to save the boat and the eighty souls aboard her, but in vain. Staunch as she was, the Clallam could not stand the terrific onslaught of the seas that raced in mountain high from the ocean, and just before darkness began to fall it was decided to make an attempt to save the passengers at least by the boats. After the three boats had swamped the crew and the few passengers who had volunteered to remain aboard devoted themselves to the task of trying to save themselves.

In spite of their efforts, the water gained on them and they were about to resign themselves to their fate when the Richard Holyoke, one of the six tugs which had been sent to the rescue from Port Townsend, hove in sight.

The tug made fair progress and it seemed for a time that the Clallam, with the remainder of the crew and passengers, would be saved. But the hulk of the Clallam began to give way before the terrific assaults of the waves.

Shortly after midnight Friday night the Clallam went on beam end and began to sink rapidly. In less than an hour she settled and the tow lines were cut. A few minutes later the Clallam lurched and disappeared beneath the waves.

The crews of the two tugs saved the lives of nearly all who remained

MISSING HEIRESS LOCATED.

Miss Ethel Rovell Was Hid Out in Mobile for Two Weeks.

Ethel Rovell, the alleged heiress to a fortune of eight million dollars, is in Mobile, Ala., and says that she came from Meridian, Miss., two weeks ago, and that she has been in hiding ever since. She says that she left Meridian, where she was staying with her uncle, J. M. Husky, of her own accord, and has not been in Birmingham, Ala., or New Orleans since she left that place.

SUES FOR GEORGIA LANDS.

New York Woman Seeks Share in Valuable Estate of Her Father.

Mrs. Ella H. Corwine, of New York, is suing the estate of her father to recover part of an immense fortune, consisting principally of plantations in Georgia. The fortune is estimated at \$2,000,000 and Mrs. Corwine's share would be one-fourth. She is the wife of a former paymaster in the navy.

WOOD EVIDENCE PRINTED.

Document of Hearings Before Committee Contains 899 Pages.

Testimony offered in the hearings before the senate committee on military affairs concerning the nomination of Brigadier General Leonard Wood to be made major general has been furnished to all the senators. The document is 899 printed pages, comprising the evidence given by employees of the military government of Cuba, army officers and other witnesses called before the committee.

GENERAL ORDERS ISSUED.

Change in Official Rank of United Confederate Veterans as Result of Death of General Gordon.

Headquarters United Confederate Veterans, New Orleans, La., January 10, 1904.

General order No. 1.

Paragraph 1: In compliance with section two, article third, of the by-laws of the United Confederate Veterans' organization I hereby assume command of the federation.

Second. The staff of the late commander-in-chief is hereby continued as staff of the present commanding general, and will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

STEPHEN D. LEE.

General Order No. 2.

Paragraph 1. Death, which strikes with equal hand at the door of the cottage and the palace gate, has been busy at his appointed work. He has this time invaded the precincts of the federation of the United Confederate Veterans, carrying off its chief executive, the noble, gallant, chivalrous and patriotic John B. Gordon. Yes, the most honored and beloved of all our comrades is no more. He has passed over the river and now rests with his comrades on the other side. No announcement could cause more poignant sorrow to the survivors of the confederate armies than the brief statement that General John B. Gordon is dead. Skilful in command, with ability second only to the immortal Lee; brave in action beyond compare, shirking no responsibility and fearing no danger in battle, he was an ideal soldier in civil life ever looking to the welfare of the people of the state of which he was chief executive and whom he represented in the senate of the United States, constantly laboring for the conditions of those with whom he was associated, he was a model citizen. As the commander-in-chief of the United Confederate Veterans organization from its birth to his death, he ever threw his powerful influence to the betterment of the affairs of his old army associates, those who dependent upon them. Full of love for all, pure in mind, heart and behavior, a consistent follower of his Maker, he was possibly the greatest representative of the old courtly southern gentleman, and his place cannot be filled.

Second. His military career is an open book, known and read of all men, and no words of the commanding general can addught to it.

Third. Each camp of this federation will at once take such action as it deems best calculated to express its esteem, affection and mourning for the memory of the distinguished dead.

By command of

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding.

WILLIAM E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Special Order 1.

First. Major General Clement A. Evans, commanding the Georgia division of the United Confederate Veterans, is hereby directed to assume command of the army of Tennessee, department United Confederate Veterans, as provided in section 3, Article third, of the by-laws of the United Confederate Veterans organization. He will be obeyed and respected accordingly.

Second. Lieutenant General Evans will instruct the ranking brigadier general of the Georgia division, United Confederate Veterans, to assume command of that division, or recommend to these headquarters a suitable officer for that position as he deems best calculated to promote the objects of the federation.

By command of

STEPHEN D. LEE, General Commanding.

WILLIAM E. MICKLE, Adjutant General and Chief of Staff.

Last of Boers Take the Oath.

Nearly 500 Boers called for Durban, Natal, Saturday. These are the last of the irreconcilables who were imprisoned at Ahmadnagar. Later they were induced by General Dreyer to take the oath of allegiance.

CHAPLAIN REFERS TO GORDON.

Senators Perceptibly Moved by Invocation of Rev. Hale.

A Washington special says: Rev. Edward Everett Hale, the senate chaplain, made a tender allusion to General John B. Gordon in the prayer before the senate Monday morning. He said:

"Our Father, Thou art pleased to call from us from day to day our best loved ones, those who have been leaders of their people in days of peril and hardship. Teach us to be resigned to Thy will and that we are but Thy children after all."

WRECK WAS ANTICIPATED.

Wrecking Crew Notified Eight Minutes Before Disaster Occurred.

Wednesday's wreck of the west-bound Rock Island express, at Willard, in which 17 persons were killed and thirty-two others injured, was anticipated by the train dispatcher in Toledo, eight minutes before it occurred, according to a statement made Thursday by two members of the coroner's jury investigating the collision.

MIMIC WAR COST MUCH.

Government Expended About \$500,000 For Recent Maneuvers.

A statement prepared at the war department shows that the recent maneuvers of the regular army and state militia at Fort Riley, Kan. and West Point, Ky., cost the general government about \$500,000. This amount includes actual disbursements for transportation and other items of expense in connection with the militia organizations which participated.

MINE DISASTER IN MEXICO.

Powder House Wrecked by Dynamite and Twenty Men Killed.

At the Los Laureles mines, near the little hamlet of La Yocsa, west of Guadalajara, Mexico, a large number of boxes of dynamite exploded, killing twenty men and injuring forty others. Complete details are lacking, but it is rumored that the disaster was the result of the explosion of a dynamite cap.

UNION VETS HONOR GORDON.

Encampment at Pittsburg, Pa., Passes Resolutions of Condolence.

Encampment No. 1, Union Veteran Legion, at Pittsburg, Pa., passed resolutions of condolence to be forwarded to the widow and children of General John B. Gordon. During the meeting a number of men who fought against General Gordon during the rebellion made addresses, highly eulogizing the dead general upon his character as a man and of his prowess as a fighter.

REYES IN A HUFF

Colombia's Envoy Makes a Threat But is Ignored.